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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The End of Partisan Politics? The President's speeches in the Southwest bubble with personal happiness, sparkle with original thought and overflow with unselfish effort to make his fellow citizens cheerful and at the same time to instruct them.

Nothing, however, that Mr. Roose-VELT has uttered since he left Washington inspires more interest than those passages in which he indicates his belief that the issues of partisan politics are of infinitely less importance than the questions concerning which party lines are not drawn, or should not be drawn.

Questions of social organization and population, for example; questions of foreign policy; questions of government in its relations to business; questions of political economy; questions of good citizenship and the individual's duties to the community; questions of Federal enterprise in the way of national improvements intended for the benefit of all alike; and so on.

Indeed, in a broad and philosophical application of the President's theory, as advanced by him at Louisville and elsewhere, what public issue might not be eliminated, by common consent, from partisan politics as the term is at present understood?

What question, save perhaps that of the offices and who shall occupy them?

America Revisited.

The Anti-Everythings still live, and continue unabated their efforts to convince Uncle Sam that he is blindly heaving along the broad and slickery path which ends in destruction. "You liberated Cuba!" they shriek; "you're preparing Filipinos to share the freedom of American institutions! You're feeding our youth on gore and lyddite! You're actually building the Panama Canal! asked us, yet. The whole miserable country's going helibent for extinction!" And Uncle Sam, smiling benignly, keeps on the even tenor of his way, undis-

turbed, unruffled, imperturbable. At a time when so much is written preached and printed about the alleged decadence of our Government, our society, our literature, it is a relief to turn to the views of so distinguished an observer as the Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE, who, in recent numbers of the Outlook, compares present conditions in the United States with those he found here some thirty years ago. That which most strikes the visitor to America to-day, he says, is its prodigious material development. Countrysides then are villages now; villages have become towns and cities: highways and railroads, stretchan assimilation of ideas, a broadening of other, a larger tolerance than was posengaged in mining, manufacturing and pure commerce, agriculture continues to be prosperous; for one reason because the United States"; also that "the Republic is as wealthy as any two of the ble, if she chooses, of calling into being "something almost alarming." Our open minded and thrice welcome visitor from | journalist: abroad may, however, put aside such his own business unless some international bully attempts to outrage a helpless little neighbor. When that occurs Uncle Sam bears a strong resemagainst the world!" They don't say that so often nowadays; they don't think it

It must not be supposed from the foregoing that in his recent visit to this country Mr. BRYCE confined himself to "a development of the higher education | ing jib." in the United States perhaps without France and England as respects the | way home." completeness of the instruction which At the Hancock House you saw the sult of Sweden's adoption of a distinctive

necessary; and Mr. BRYCE is evidently

human rights are being violated by any

possible group of allies.

spiritual influences resulting from such conditions are of course incalculable. Literary criticism in this country, moreover, seems to have sensibly improved, whereas in England many regard it as less acute, judicious, delicate than it was in the '60s. "The love of poetry and the love of art are more widely diffused in America than ever before," and notwithstanding frequency of marital divorce, and other evils, the general moral standard of the United States appears to be, on the whole, higher than that of western Europe."

The tranquil complacency with which America awaits the future appears to Mr. BRYCE to be the normal attitude of the intelligent native American. This is expressed in our belief that, barring brief and exceptional lapse of judgment, the majority of the qualified voters are pretty sure to be right. "No such feeling exists in Europe," he avers. "Americans hold that America cannot be ruined. The people may make small mistakes, but not great ones. The country is safe mism is a political axiom which has almost been consecrated as a religious dogma." ABRAHAM LINCOLN said the it is worth while to be reminded of it

now and then. The Right Hon. JAMES BRYCE is right. We beg to tender him respectful salutations, at the same time wishing, for the sake of all concerned, that he possessed the inestimable privilege of American

citizenship. Old Bostonians and Boston Taverns.

In the United Service Mr. B. F. STEVENS writes appreciatively of "Old Boston" with its curious old houses set in trim gardens, its pleasant inns and its unpleasant Puritanism, mellowed a little sometimes, fortunately, by thirst and modest quenchers. The thirst survives in the modern town. The surviving Puritanism yanks out without a warrant people quietly drunk on their own premises and arrests a vinous breath.

The first old Boston worthy whom we introduce is NICHOLAS UPSHALL, who "came over" in 1630, but who could not have had, as Mr. STEVENS asserts, the proud distinction of being a member of the Artillery Company in 1637. We have treasured the dates of great historic events in vain, if the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company was founded before 1638. According to Mr. STEVENS, MARY FISHER and ANN AUSTIN, the first Quakers to arrive in Boston, were "cruelly

scourged and their ears were cut off." " NICHOLAS UPSHALL, an old man, but a plous and sincere Christian, applied to the jailer for Who said you might? You haven't leave to furnish the poor prisoners with food, and even went so far as to pay five shillings per week for that privilege, probably to the jailer; but his kindness of heart cost him a fine of £26 and a sentence of banishment was passed upon him. This truly good man, it is said, was possessed of a large estate on Richmond street, besides being a church member and a freeman. So, to avoid unjust and cruel punishment, he fled to Plymouth, where he remained till 1862, in which year his sentence seems to have been annulled. He returned at once to Boston and prepared a room in his house for the

A tolerant man and a canny. These early Quakers were not all quietists. Here are two symbolists:

" ALEXANDER COLEMAN went into one of the old Puritan meeting houses in a bloody coat; THOMAS NEWHOUSE followed with a couple of large glass bottles, and, smashing them together, cried out: 'Thus will the LORD break you in pieces! "

ing in every direction, bring our popu- formerly an Anglican clergyman, the eral census is taken many new translation in close touch, making inevitable first Englishman to live on the Boston portation lines will have been constructed, mental view, an understanding of each dependent citizen. He wouldn't go to now inaccessible for purposes of resisible even a generation ago. "In America | he didn't like the Lord Bishops, he said, every class seems rich compared with and he wouldn't submit to be bulldozed population at the close of 1905. What the corresponding class in the Old by "the Lord brethren." Removing to World," Mr. BRYCE adds, and he finds | Rhode Island, he raised the first "vellow the absence of pauperism still more re- sweeting" apple. Whenever he visited markable. One reason for our growth | Boston in his old age he rode in on a in material wealth is in the fact that bull. A North Carolina Republican Rep-"everybody, from the workman to the resentative in Congress stumped his dismillionaire, has a larger head of steam | trict bullback a few years ago; but bull | explains the grounds on which the Noron than his father had." In other words, riding has not become a popular sport. we are in earnest about that which we are | Has any "anecdotic" Boston painter dedoing. Yet while this wealth and power picted BLACKSTONE riding bullback in for their country. The principal facts set has so mightily increased among those Lobster alley, Cow lane (High street) or forth by him should receive attention, Flounder lane?

The first Boston tavern was in Corn Court. There, in 1636, Sir HENBY VANE threatens a rupture of the union between the American farmer quickly seizes upon entertained MIANTONOMOH, the chief the two States comprised within the every new machine, every valuable in- of the Narragansetts and twenty followvention and scientific discovery, every ers. It must have been a wet night. labor saving device which proves its SAMUEL COLE, Selectman and member utility. It is true that "no other country of the Ancient and Honorables, was the has resources comparable to those of landlord. Cole's tavern took the name law. Everything that concerns the counof Hancock House when John Hancock tries jointly is embodied in a distinct became Governor. John Duggan, the document, the "Rigsakt," or treaty of greatest European nations, and is capa- landlord, supplied Governor John with union, which was concluded on Aug. 6, "limes and lemons," a pretty large order, a vast fleet and a vast army." Her wealth we may be sure. Hancock House gives and power, Mr. BRYCE thinks, have in them us a glimpse of some distinguished Frenchmen and a fine old gentleman and

"TALLETRAND was a guest at the old Hancock nervous apprehension. Uncle Sam is a | House in 1794, and that estimable man. John Chry. Union the Swedish King pledged himgenial gentleman, slow to anger, full of | ERUS, the French priest, who came to this land of forbearance, who attends strictly to freedom to escape the horrers of the French Revolution, and who was subsequently the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, lived in this house on his arrival here in 1796. The following year a more distinguished exile lodged here, Louis Philipps, afterward King of the French, and it was in this blance to a roomful of wildcats. A few old inn that he gave lessons in the French language years ago certain of those among us while awaiting his remittance from home. It is The right, however, has been unexerused to exclaim, with something of ex- said, upon good authority, that both TALLETRAND cised. A clause of the Norwegian ultation: "Our country and England and Louis Philipps were frequent visitors at the office of the Centinel in State street to look over the files of the Montieur for the latest news from France. Who of us has not in one way or another seen or heard of the editor of the Boston Centinel, Major of the opinion that nothing more than BEN RUSSELL, who, while he was in the American JOHN BULL'S moral approval would be army, saw the execution of Major Andre: TALLEYlooked for should Uncle Sam at any time RAND, to show his appreciation of the courtesies decide that his dignity is assailed or that the editor had extended to him, presented Major RUSSELL with a valuable gold snuff box, and M. d'ORLEANS, as LOUIS PHILIPPE was called, gave him what was then very rare indeed-an atlas. Roth gifts the Major was fond of showing to his friends to the day of his death, in 1845. The writer's boyish memory of 'old Major BEN RUBBELL, ' observing its material prosperity. On is that he was an inveterate snuff taker, and wore of her right to appoint Consuls of her the contrary, he asserts that within the a magnificent shirt front of fine lace, such as was own, should she deem such a step exlast thirty-five years there has been known by our sallors a half century ago as a 'fy- pedient and wise.

At one of the old taverns the vestrya parallel in the world"; and he states men of Trinity Church used to meet at commercial interests of the two counhis deliberate opinion that America has the full of the moon, the last man in to tries came into conflict, as they did when now "not less than fifteen or perhaps even | pay the score, "the full of the moon being | Sweden in the '80s became a convert to twenty seats of learning fit to be ranked | undoubtedly selected that these ancient peside the universities of Germany, Christians might more easily find their has remained a country in which there is

punch which Madame BRAZIER, grandniece of Lieutenant-Governor SPENCER PHIPPS, brewed at the Brazier House for more than half a century. And there is no doubt about a little incident at the Roebuck, for the hero swang for it:

" Here it was that, in 1817, HENRY PHILLIPS killed GASPARD DENNEGRI. The execution, which was on the Neck, drew an immense number of spectators, not one of whom supposed PHILLIPS would be hanged. These two sailors got into an argument while the landlord was preparing some filp of beer, spirits and sugar, and PHILLIPS suddenly seized the iron loggerhead with which the beverage was being made, and with one blow killed his adversary. It was a clear case of manslaughter, and the crowd did not doubt for a moment that a reprieve would arrive. PHILLIPS sang in a loud, clear voice one of the fine-old hymns of our ancestors, and in a moment was 'launched into eternity.' My father was an attendant at this execution, and often sang to the family the hymn which PHILLIPS sang."

The Bite, the Bull, the Black Horse, filling. Mr. STEVENS mentions with a tant, we hope; and at the word the smell of mutton pies comes to venerable nostrils and confirmed teetotalers see pewter same thing once, and more forcibly, but and taste ale. A Bell-in-Hand, dusty, musty, fusty, is worth a hundred "palatial" hotels to any decent con ervative.

notice of Julien's "Restorator," at the corner of Milk and Congress streets, taken down in 1824:

"In 1794 one JEAN BAPTISTS JULIEN opened in it the first public eating house in Boston, with the distinctive title of 'Restorator,' a crude attempt to turn the French word restaurant into English, Before Julian's day any place into which one stepped to take a bite was called a 'cook shop.' JULIEN took refuge in America during the Reign of Terror in France. His soups' became famous, and he was called the 'Prince of Soups. One of his soups now remains to us-the Julien."

And so he built his monument. We can't leave old Boston without honoring Capt. ROBERT KEAYNE, first commander of the Ancient and Honorable Company, who contributed a large sum for the building of a tank. A gracious bit of prophetic symbolism.

A Population of 4,000.000.

This year the State will make an enumeration of its population, as required by section 4 of the third article of the Constitution. The count of noses conducted by the Federal Government in 1900 showed that 7,268,894 persons were living in the State then. Of these, 3,437,202 were residents of New York city. The Board of Health estimates the population of the city as of July 1, 1905, at 3.948.191. This estimate, made by competent and experienced statisticians, is as accurate as such figures can be, and the State census is not likely to prove it far from correct.

That is, the population of New York will have increased in five years by more than 510,000 persons, a number greater than the entire population of any one of nine of the States in the Union. In all the United States there are only five cities that in 1900 contained populations as great as that which has added itself to New York since the Federal census. These are New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston. Baltimore five years ago had a population of 508,000.

If the present rate of increase keeps up in New York, Jan. 1, 1906, will find 4,000,000 and more inhabitants living in Manhattan, Kings, The Bronx, Queens WILLIAM BLAKTON or BLACKSTONE, and Richmond. Before the next Fedpeninsula, was a learned, useful and in- with the result that portions of the city meetin'. He came from England because | dence will be made available for homeseekers. New York will have 4,000,000 will it have on July 1, 1910?

Norway's Grievance Against Sweden.

More than three columns of the London Times were allotted the other day to a letter in which Mr. FRIDTIOF NANSEN wegians feel aggrieved by their failure to secure a separate Consular service for the controversy to which they relate has reached an acute stage, and even Scandinavian peninsula.

Mr. NANSEN begins by pointing out that each of the two States has its separate "Grundlov," or fundamental organic 1815. As the "Rigsakt" says not a word about Consuls, it follows that the two countries are not bound by treaty to have them in common. On the other hand, the Norwegian "Grundlov," or Constitution, which previously to the self to uphold, does deal with the Consul matter. It undoubtedly asserts Norway's right to have her own Consuls if she desires them. The existence of this right has been repeatedly affirmed by the Norwegian Executive and by the Storthing, or Norwegian Parliament. "Grundlov" permitted foreigners to serve as Consuls, and as Norway, at the time of the Union and long afterward, found it convenient to avail herself of the services of Swedish Consuls a practical partnership between the kingdoms in this particular arose automatically. No formal assent to partnership, however, was ever given by Norway. On the contrary, her tacit acquiescence in an arrangement which for the time being seemed convenient was more than once accompanied by an explicit reservation

The practical partnership in the matter of Consuls worked well enough until the high tariff principles, whereas Norway a close approach to free trade. The re-

they provide and the thoroughness at nail where Washington once hung his fiscal policy was that commercial tracties which they aim." The mental, moral, chapeau and surtout, the corner where with foreign Powers, which previously FRANKLIN used to put his umbrella. Were had been made for the two countries the relics genuine? Undoubted was the | conjointly, had to be transformed into separate and different agreements. The necessity of conforming to these distinct agreements made a joint Consul's position one of great delicacy and difficulty. He often found himself reduced to the alternative of doing nothing at all, or of forwarding the one land's interests at the expense of the other's. Commercial rivalry became sharpened in the '90s in consequence of Sweden's repudiating the previously existing arrangement with Norway which had allowed trade an overplus of common, unskilled, unedubetween the two countries to be carried on more or less duty free. The two kingdoms, being now forced more and more to seek foreign markets for their goods, came of course more acutely than ever into competition. Under the circumstances, the desire for a separate Norwegian Consular service naturally arose, and took definite shape after the alteration in 1885 of the Swedish "Grundthe Brazen Head-the very names are lov," or Constitution, whereby the exclusive control of foreign affairs, includin their hands. This deep seated opti- tender regret the Bell-in-Hand, still ex- ing the appointment of Consuls, was eye and hand. And this training of the eye transferred from the King, who hitherto had been at liberty to place, if he chose, a Norwegian at the head of the Foreign Office, to a Swedish Foreign Minister responsible to the Swedish Parliament alone. It is not Norway, therefore, but The simple times come back in this | Sweden that has given the offence lead- | recognize. In the Plasterers' Monthly of reing to the ill feeling that now exists be-

> tween the two countries. Norway's demand for a separate Consular service has been a factor in practical politics since 1891. On this question all Norwegian parties are united, and the Democratic party goes so far as to insist bolds good in papering, frescoing and house that Norway should have its own Foreign decorating generally. The trained eye and that Norway should have its own Foreign Office. The Swedes, on their part, maintained for a time that the appointment of Consuls was inseparable from the management of foreign affairs, but in 1902 a committee named at the instance of Sweden, but representing both countries, unanimously reported that it was possible to appoint separate Norwegian Consuls responsible solely to Norwegian authorities and separate Swedish Consuls responsible solely to Swedish authorities. It was the committee's conviction that the Swedish Foreign Minister should cease to give any instructions respecting Norwegian Consular affairs, except so far as the Consul's status should be concerned. Upon this report negotiations between the two Governments took place, and resulted in a preliminary agreement, signed on March 24, 1903, that separate Consular services should be established for Norway and Sweden. On Dec. 21 of the same year the preliminary agreement was placed before the two Governments; it was unanimously adopted, and was signed by the King as a joint resolution. In pursuance thereof the two Governments covenanted that each should forthwith proceed to work out its own plans for separate services. Norway set to work at once, and is ready, whereas, on one pretext or another, Sweden has omitted to take any definite step in that direction.

acknowledged her to be entitled. Mr. NANSEN, for his part, denies that his countrymen wish to break the union of the two Scandinavian countries, but they are determined, he says, to have their rights. If a denial of those rights leads to the rupture of the union Sweden will have only herself to blame.

The result is that Norway still lacks the

separate Consuls to which Sweden has

What Next?

Because the Republicans in the interior counties of the State through which the Erie canal does not pass were dissatisfied with the project of wasting \$101,000,000 on that outgrown and now useless ditch, the Legislature is passing, for the second time, the Good Roads amendment to the Constitution, by which the sum of \$50,-000,000 is to be contributed by the State in ten years for the construction of good roads in rural communities. Of the cost of each road improvement, the town and county in which it is made will pay half and the State the other half.

From whom is the \$50,000,000 contribution made by the State to be collected? Is a direct tax to be levied? Who is to pay the bonds and the interest on them? Are the residents of the city of New York to be taxed some more, "indirectly"?

This \$50,000,000 project will be submitted to the voters on Nov. 7. It is a proposal to throw a sop to those voters in rural New York who disapprove the canal improvement." It will be submitted to the people while they are reaping the first fruits of the Stock Transfer and Mortgage Tax laws.

Where is principal and interest of the borrowed \$50,000,000 to come from ulti-

German colonies, except Southwest Africa, are in a satisfactory condition, reports German Privy Councillor WOHLMANN in a German magazine article. As to Southwest Africa, the insurrection is the trouble. So far that trouble has cost the colony \$71 -400,000, a sum which will never be repaid to the colonies by the German Government

Prof. WOBLMANN regards cotton oulture in Togo as the greatest achievement of the colonies. During 1904 about 220,000 pounds of cotton were exported therefrom. Rubber tree and cocoa plantations have increased in Kameroon, and the plantation companies in Samoa and New Guinea are prospering.

If the influence of the truckmen is re-

quired to procure the legal regulation of

traffic in Fifth avenue, why should they withhold it? The truckmen are not without public spirit. The country's estimate of the value of the Hon. ORVILLE H. PLATT'S services as a legislator may be discerned in the general

anxiety for his prompt and complete recovery of health. He has made himself one of the foremost figures in the United States Senate and a real power in the affairs of the nation. Yet the Senator from Connecticut was

formerly known as "the other PLATE." The Progress of Raphael. Raphael had just unished the cherubs. "Yes," he said sadly, "I shall have to move: they aren't allowed in this fist."

to seek other quarters. As on our journey forth we go: And some men know, but will not tell, While others tell, but do not know.

ART AND LABOR. A Teacher's Plea for So-called "Fads" in

the Public Schools. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: That those who are active in making attacks on the so-called "fads" in the public schools fail to appreciate the great wrong it would especially to the children of the classes" and of "the poor," to throw out of the public school curriculum the teaching of the elementary principles of art, becomes apparent upon a thoughtful consideration of the value of these principles to children of all classes, but especially to those whose only opportunity for instruction is a few years in the primary and intermediate grades in our public schools. *

In all civilized communities there is now

cated labor. As a consequence the wages of such labor are barely sufficient to procure the most meagre subsistence and altogether inadequate to the support of a family. Whenever from among this class one rises out of the ranks and commands for himself a better position and better wages, it will be found that such a laborer has shown a quicker eye, a more practised hand, more skilled fingers and a quicker intellectual perception of correctness in form than his fellows. have this greater quickness of eye and this greater skill of hand come from? Either from some natural talent for the perception of form of from some early training of the and hand has probably been obtained from some faithful teacher of the "fad" of drawing or of clay modelling in the lower grades of our public schools. Especially in the department of building does this education of the eye and hand, however elementary, prove itself of incalculable value to the worker. This fact the various trade journals fully cent date several pages are devoted to showing how the trade of plastering is rapidly ing into an important art, since so much of the most beautiful decorations of fine buildings is done by the plasterer; and a course of lessons in modelling in clay is strongly urged upon all who would become first class plasterers. The same principle the skilled fingers are bound always to take precedence of the untrained and the un skilled. In all departments of the construction of buildings a knowledge of the prin ciples of drawing is of great value and often rms the basis of that ability which enables its possessor to rise out of the ranks and to me the director of labor, the contractor and builder himself.

So much for the economic, the material value of two of the so-called "fads," drawing and clay modelling, to the children of the laboring classes. The value and importance of teaching the arts of beauty and refinent, such as music, drawing and literature in the public schools may perhaps best be

shown by an illustration.

A large employer of labor in the department of building and contracting in one of our great cities was recently asked about the rates of wages paid to different classes of workmen in his employ and the effect of particularly high wages upon the laborers who received them. His reply was that it particularly high wages upon the laborers who received them. His reply was that it all depended upon the grade of intelligence of the laborers themselves. As an illustration he said that a certain class of laborers, on account of a thoroughly organized union, were able to command the highest wages paid to mechanics. This particular class did not do specially skilled work, and its members were among the most uneducated to be found in the ranks of labor. He said that they saved no more money and provided no better for their families than laborers who received much lower wages. The reason for this he believed to be their entire lack of intellectual development or education. Many of them seemed but little removed in their instincts and desires above the most ignorant of foreign immigrants. They had no appreciation of comfort and beauty in their homes, hence had no desire to improve them. A place in which to sleep and to eat was their only idea of a mome, and dirt and disorder there did not trouble them. Their higher wages were spent in the gratification of the sensuous appetites, in liquor and tobacco. As for the time gained by the shortening of the hours of labor, they did not know how to use it, except in gathering in crowds in saloons or beer halls, in genorant gossiping, smoking, quarreling and beer drinking. There was no development of the intellectual or higher nature that would enable them to enjoy reading or the companionship of their families, or the beautifying or improving of their homes. His opinion, therefore, was that shorter hours and higher wages were of no particular benefit to uneducated labor.

Now for laborers or others who have at-

or improving of their homes. His opinion, therefore, was that shorter hours and higher wages were of no particular benefit to uneducated labor.

Now for laborers or others who have attained the age of manhood or womanhood without the implanting of any of those uplifting tastes that tend to elevate man above the brute, nothing can be done; it is too late. But man's higher nature must be developed and fed and nourished, and that higher nature is the one that appreciates and loves beauty, refinement, harmony, music—in short, art. How easy it is to see where the fundamental remedy lies that shall prevent the children of these laborers from following in the footsteps and living the sluggish, debasing life of their parents. It is wholly in the hands of the teachers in the public schools, to whom is intrusted the responsibility of educating their children. If these laborers had any intellectual resources, if they cared to read, if they appreciated even neatness and order, to say nothing of beauty, what changes would at once be wrought in their lives! The wages that now go for beer and tobacco would be spent in securing comforts and even adornments for their homes and for their wives and children. Books, magazines and papers would have some place in the employment of their leisure. If they loved music, the practice of that art in social organizations and for entertainment would take. The opportunity for implanting these higher tastes in their children is one that must be seized by the patriotic and philanthropic teachers in our public schools, or there is no hope for the clevation in the social and intellectual scale of their own fellow creatures.

Here is the truest, the deepest reason why the elements of all the arts should form a part of the public schools, or there is no hope for the clevation in the social and intellectual scale of their own fellow creatures.

Here is the truest, the deepest reason why the elements of all the arts should form a part of the public schools, or there is no hope for the clevation in t

habits of life that will make higher wares and shorter hours of labor of some permanent value.

This much by way of argument as to the value of teaching the elements of art in the public schools as related to the grown up man or woman. But how is it as related to the happiness and wellbeing of children themselves? One of the arguments used against the teaching of any of these arts in the public schools is that the children have no time for them. This is utterly untrue. No child who attends the public school in any large city spends less than four hours in the school room. Now, the first necessity for the healthful and happy development of the child is variety of occupation, change, opportunity for expression. As one of the wise woran superintendents of the Chicago public schools said in effect in regard to the work of modelling in clay: "No child can be kept even for three hours at the work of reading and writing and numbers without great fatigue. The little brain needs change, refreshment, interest, and this is precisely what is furnished by the introduction of singing, drawing, clay modelling and color work." what is furnished by the introduction of singing, drawing, clay modelling and color

ork."
And at the same time that the child is nermitted to enjoy its inalienable birth-And at the same time that the child is thus permitted to enjoy its inalienable birth-right of that happiness which comes from the exercise of its faculties in activities that correspond to those faculties, its embryo tastes for the beautiful are being cultivated and afforded opportunity for development. The incessant and necessary activity of the child is rightly directed and results in happi-ness and content. The child that is taught to use its little fincers in modelling in clay The incessant and necessary activity of the child is rightly directed and results in happiness and content. The child that is taught to use its little fingers in modelling in clay, in conving geometrical or other symmetrical and beautiul forms, in drawing the flowers or birds or other objects that it sees, in carring forms and figures of grace and beauty in wood—that child will not be tempted, will have no desire to cut disfiguring notches and senseless figures into its desk. It will not need to find an outlet for its nervous force and irrepressible activity in kloking its heels against the deak or pulling its seat mate's hair. The true teacher of to-day has learned that the fundamental secret of rightly educating a child is to direct its activities, bodily and mental, into beautiful, useful and rewarding work. This is the secret of the kindergarten, and it is one of the strongest reasons why this fall should be engrated upon and incorporated into our public school system.

There is great danger that in the reaction.

Tucking the canyas under his arm, he went out

material needs of man must be provided for first as the basis upon which the spiritual life shall be built up and sustained. "First that which is natural; afterward that which is spiritual," is the dictum of philosophy as well as of grace. But let us beware of laying too great stress upon the foundation and forgetting the superstructure. Houses and homes have a true and high value only as they shelter human beings who love, who live, who enjoy, who value something besides food three times a day and a place to sleep. three times a day and a place to sleep e arts of beauty, of music, of literature found the opening doors into those in-te worlds of thought and feeling and high tellectual and spiritual activity and enjoy-nent which alone can make life worth living r the thought of immortality an inspiring ope. Hellen Ekin Stahrett. Chicago, April 4.

THE POLICYHOLDERS. The Call for the Services of Joseph H.

Cheate. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As one the policyholders in the Equitable, let me thank you for the capital suggestion that our interests be intrusted to the Hon. Joseph H. Choate in the present perilous crisis. I gladly cast my vote for Mr. Choate as counsel

for the policyholders of the Equitable By all means let the rights of the policy olders be "established, defined and enforced." What those rights are is obviously a question for the courts to determine. What our desires and intentions are might be outlined as 1. Complete and immediate mutualization.

2. Purchase at a fair valuation and retirement of the stock of the society.

3. Apportionment and distribution of the

surplus as soon as practicable. 4. A competent, searching and fearless investigation of the society's affairs, to the end that grafters, big and little, may be identified, exposed, ousted and prosecuted; that the society may be intelligently reor-ganized and conducted on a sound, conservative basis, and that the present deep and widespread suspicion which is paralyzing its business may give place to restored public confidence in the institution.

POLICYHOLDER. ENOXYHAR, Tenn., April 6.

THE FIRST "SUN" AGAIN. Its Contents Analyzed and Compared With the Newspaper of To-day.

From the Honesdale Citizen. That tall oaks from little acorns grow is well exemplified in the history of THE SUN, a copy of the first issue of which journal lies on the table before us. It is dated New York, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1833, and has been preserved by the late John Callaway and his family in excellent condition up to this writing. It was sold for one penny, and, small as it was was well worth the money. Benjamin H. Day was announced as the printer, but the pub-lisher's and editor's names were not mentioned. THE SUN of seventy-two years ago was a three column, four page paper, measuring 1214 by 19 inches; and the object of its publication, as stated at the head of its columns, was "to lay before the public at a price within the means of every one, all

the news of the day, and at the same time afford an advantageous medium for advertising."

The first page of No. 1 has a column of advertising of Sound and river steamboat lines, from which we learn that first class passage to Albany cost \$1; to Hartford the same; while all the announcements for occan travel are of "fast sailing" ships and packets. The balance of the page is devoted to an entertaining story, an article on the ders of Littleness." and a queer item about a boy

who whistled while asleep.

The second page furnished the news of the day mainly of the city-including an interesting sum

mary of "police office" proceedings.

On the third page two marriages and two deaths were chronicled; the arrivals and clearances at the ports of New York were given; the sixth annual fair of the American Institute advertised; \$1,000 reward for the capture of the robber of the mail stage while on its trip from Boston to Lynn offered, and four "want," three ship and four auction sale advertisements given a place. In the lower right hand corner of this page Jones & Wurts, agents for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, announce the change of the ton weight of coal from 2,240 pounds to 2,000, "making it conform to the statute of the State," and offer "new Lackswanns coal" for sale at \$5.50 for clean, unbroken lumps from the barge, and \$6.00 for broken, screened and

The fourth name has a column norm entitled "A Non Serpe"; baif a derm advertisements of in-surance compesses and educational institutions; the announcement of the fall opening of the Castle. ton House Academy on Pasten Island, with charge for tuition and board for the quarter st the modest figure of \$25, and a column banknote table, giving the standing in New York city of the paper cur rency of all the States in the Union, from which we learn that most Pennsylvania bills were at from three-eighths to one-half per cent. discount, including those of the Northampton and Wyoming banks, then the nearest institutions of that kind to us, the Honesdale Bank not being incorporated till three years later, in 1836. All Pennsylvania banknotes not quoted as above were listed at from 15 to 50 per cent. discount.

The foregoing few lines absolutely embody an ides of every separate article appearing in the first number of THE SUN. The columns of the Citisen would scarcely suffice to index the individual items in its voluminous Sunday editions nowadays.

It is possible that the copy which our esteemed contemporary has seen is one of the facsimile reproductions issued on THE SUN'S fiftieth birthday anniversary, Sept. 3, Few genuine copies of the first number have ever been brought to our notice. In the original there was a mistake in the date line at the head of the editorial page. "Tuesday, September 3, 1832." In the reproduction the error was corrected, and the year there appears properly as 1833.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Last Sunday there appeared in your paper a report of the meeting of the Chemists' Club, held last Saturday evening. April 1. Inasmuch as from the article certain erroneous conclusions might be drawn which reflect unfavorably on the club, I trust you will pubish this note in your columns.

The meeting was called to discuss informally "The Adulteration of Foods and Food Products." Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, was invited as the guest of the evening; and, as your report shows, he opened the discussion in a general way. You further stated "Few, if any of the chemists seemed to agree with his (Dr. Wiley's) views in regard to the adulteration of food products."

I do not think that I misrepresent the fact when I say that almost every member of the club is in hearty accord with Dr. Wiley and his work. But that evening the members had no chance to speak, for almost the eatire discussion was monopolized by gentlemen representing certain proprietary interests. These men, though guests asked where erests. These men, though guests, selzed up the opportunity of exploiting themselves and fur-thering their business by a personal attack on Dr. Wiley, which was ably answered by him.

Much indignation exists among the members on account of this breach of hospitality. The

gentlemen were so persistent in their attack that they wrangled with the presiding officer when called to order In justice to the Chemists' Club I wish you would

Another Test for Jiu-Jitsu TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: As to the trial between the America's style of wrestling and the Japanese flu-fliau, as cando ed Thursday night at the Grand Central Palace, I am led to believe that the object of the latter is to put your antagonist out of business in the shortest possible time and in the most effective manner, regardless of rules. It has been asserted that the hold-up man and the thug, criminals who hesitate at nothing, can be subdued by the Oriental art with the exercise of

little strength. It strikes me that the only good way to prove the value of flu-fitsu as a means of self-defence would be to pit the Japaness professor against a rough and tumble fighter, nothing barred, neither biting nor gouging. Without doubt it would be a brutal sight, but after a few bouts of this kind the educators of our army and navy embryo officers rould be in a position to judge its effic NEW YORK, April 8.

Discovery of a Resemblance Between Conan Dorle's Detective Tales and Poe's.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Dr. Conan loyle has become famous by reason of his deteclive stories. If I am not greatly mistaken, these stories are a poor rehash of Edgar Allan Poe's work. Yet if this be so, why has it not occurred to some else, and long ago? I wish the readers who are so fond of the "Sher-lock Holmes" tales would carefully read "Murders in the Rue Morgue," "The Black Cat" and other

It seems to me that Doyle has stuck closely to plot in every instance, simply cutting out BROOKLYN, April 6,

WESTMINSTER CHURCH ROW Statement of the Case by a Locked Out

Parishioner. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: In TH Sun of Friday, April 7, appeared an article in regard to the trouble that now exists in the Vestminster Presbyterian Church. article the views of the pastor are stated in jority of the actions taken in the late charemeeting, but has been very careful to present them in a light most favorable to himself. It is only right that some one should now give

the facts to the public in the light in which a man of sound Judgment, business experi-ence and independent mind sees them. According to the last report to the General ssembly there were 487 members of church: of these eight were suspended or unicated, which leaves 479 members in good and regular standing. At the meeting held on April 5 there were, according to the figures of the tellers, 184 members voting,

These included all who have joined the church in the last few weeks. Where were the other 295 members? A large proportion of these can easily be accounted for, as more than 100 qualified voters ere turned from the doors under the pretext that their names were not entered upon the church books. People who have been regular attendants and contributors for the last fifteen years were thus turned away, while thowho have been members for less than three months, together with those who were pledged to uphold all the actions of the pastor, were allowed to enter the church by means of the parsonage, thus escaping the restrictions im-

posed upon those who endeavored to enter the building by the usual means. How, in the posed upon those who endeavored to enter the building by the usual means. How, in the face of all these conditions, can this meeting be called anything else than a farce?

During the year ended March 31, 1904, the Y. M. C. A. occupied the parlors of the church, paying for their use \$1,100. Of this amount the pastor received half, or \$500, as his share of the increased revenues. In that year the pastor, according to his own statement, received \$3,034, or \$1,034 as his percentage of the increased revenues. This was averaged with what he received, over and above \$2,000, for each of the first two years of his pastorate; while nothing was said of the amount which he received for the year ended March 31, 1905.

The Y. M. C. A. will not again occupy the church \$1,100 for the use of the same, and the church will not again have so large a surplus to divide with the pastor.

In order, therefore, to ascertain the correct average which the church will be able in the future to pay the pastor, we must first subtract this \$550, the unusual revenue brought in by the Y. M. C. A., from the pastor's surplus for that year, namely, \$1,600, by four. On account of this controversy there has been no surplus for the year ended with March, 1905. This will make the average surplus which the pastor has received \$400; thus showing that in accepting a stated salary of \$2,500 the pastor, while asserting that he is accepting a decrease of \$200, is actually receiving an increase of \$200, is actu

cares nothing for the amount of salary he receives.

With the above facts staring him in the face, the pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church is making his last fight. He is trying hard to do this in the garb of a much persecuted man; but the gown is too small and his shoulders protrude.

ONE OF THE "EXCIPED" YOUNG PEOPLE.

NEW YORK, April 8.

PROGRESS OF THE REVIVAL. Sensible Young Men in the Pulpit, Preaching the Plain Old Gospel.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Young men are leading and young men are being led by the spirit of aggressive evangelism which is now aweeping, or rather has just begun to sweep, over our State and country. Great meetings have been held at Schenectady, Cortland, Ithaca. Elmira, Bingbamton. Troy. Cohoes, Watervilet and many other places in the State of New York and other States. But the meetings so far are only a tithe of the en-

ergy which this great movement contains.

The meetings in Schenectady and Cohoes were led by a young man, the Rev. George R. Lunn of this city, ably seconded by the Rev. Fred Winslow Adams, also of this city, another young man. Calle from outside for the services in revival work of these two young men-both pastors of prominent churches here-are frequent and pressing. Lunn is now conducting a two weeks series of ag gressive evangelism meetings at Bayonne, N. J. and Mr. Adams is speaking two or three times a day at the great Metropolitan Methodist Church in Toronto, Canada.

Another young man, who, like Mr. Lunn, is almost boyish in appearance, the Rev. C. Drake Sidner, pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Auburn, N. Y., has just successfully begun a campaign of aggressive evangelism in that city.

The strength of these and the many other young men engaged in this work lies in the fact that they avoid all sensational methods and preach thinking sermons to thinking men and women. The world is calling in these days for serious, logical thought in religion, not for sensational froth, nor pulpit antics, nor musical acrobatics. What we want in preaching is the plain old gospel which has made the English speaking people of the world what they are to-day—the most serious and humanitarian of all peoples. What we want in church singing is not high class soles, but the sweet old hymns our mothers used to sing morning, noon and night. What we want to hear said and sung is Christ's gospel of love, work and peace; not Ernest Renan's apology" for Christ's life, nor Lyman Abbott's labored explanation of an energy in place of a personal God.

These requirements the present movement of revival is filling. How else can we account for 750 Another young man, who, like Mr. Lunn, is al-

going day after day to the noon weekday meetings in Schenectady: or for Albert Hall, London, holding 11,000 persons day after day at the Alexander-Torrey meetings, while the platform was crowded with Bishops. Members of Parliament, nobility, and even royalty: or for the entire press of Great Britain, the United States and Canada being interested and sympathetic?

Britain, the United States and Canada being interested and sympathetic?

The movement is no respecter of persons. All, white or black, rich or poor, are influenced; from "Ash Barrel Jimmy" of the Salvation Army to peers of the realm, from the day laborer to the milionalire, from the servant girl to the lady of the drawing room. In the meetings all use the same scate, sing the same grospel songs out of the same books, and listen to the same prayers, sermons and testimonies.

Another most striking feature of this great work is the case with which the necessary expenses are cared for. The money part gets no prominence—just a simple church collection—and there is always enough. The men leading the work, at least in New York State, are not paid anything exita, nor anything at all out of the revival funds. They are lent to the work by the churches they lead.

"Religion, if in heavenly truths attired.

OLD DORF SCHENECTADY, April 8. Unconventional Foem by a Presbyterian Min-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following poem was written by a Presbyterian minister, paster of a church in a village near here, and was

rinted in a local paper. It was designed to enurage the men of the congregation to haul stone or the new house of worship which the soc is building: A CRY FOR STONE, Man and horse, grit and brawni Fill you gaping lawn With boulder and stone, For God's sakel

Bracing air, roads packed firm: Up, men, and wax warm. God's work in God's farm, For God's sake!

Springward trundles the sun. Mad to work are mea. Pile it full of slone For God's sake! Rattling chain, clattering hoof.
Song of stone and stuff;
Prayers are these though rough;
Best you can make.
EDWARD J. LLOTS.

It seems to me that this has the merit of being poems. ROCHESTER, April 5.

From the Charlotte Observer. You have had crope, roke and drug, and what " the matter with skunt? A young lady a few years ago visited this part of the country who had more seen surpentine worked before and when she returned to her home told them that the pine treed

down here were "skunt" up to the limbs. Hot Meals for Bellevas Doctors

From the Othy Record. Acting Superintendent M. J. Rickard of Bellevus Hospital reported approving the recommendation of Miss Harriette Gorton, Dietitian, that a balamarie table be purchased for the doctors' diplos

Strange Place for Mumps. From the Portsmouth Times. Nute Smalley has a first class case of munips . and to begin the spring with.

A Carnegie Gift. Stella-Did you give him your love!

Bella-Yes, conditional on his raising an equal amount.